AUGUST, 1786. THE NUMB. 2935.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1786.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſtant, 7 o'clock in the evening, two certain brick Meſſuages, and eleven frame Tenements, and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, containing in front on Walnut-ſtreet 50 feet, and extending in depth along Fifth-ſtreet 260 feet; bounded north by ground of Mr. ------ Norris, eaſt by ground of ------ Coxe, ſouth by Walnut-ſtreet, and weſt by Fifth-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 160l. per annum; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Henry Dawſon, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſubſcribers, or either of them; and thoſe that have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to be ſettled.

WILLIAM BROWN,) Executors.
¶ WILLIAM CHURCHMAN,)

Northampton county, Auguſt 16 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 19th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by land of Nathaniel Green, Elias Dealy and others, containing 200 acres more or leſs, whereof about 30 acres are cleared, having thereon a dwelling-houſe and other out houſes; late the property of Valentine Santee. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

† PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Burlington, Auguſt 14, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 of the clock in the afternoon of ſame day, at the houſe of James Eſdaill, inn-keeper, in Burlington, Proprietary Rights to about twenty-five thouſand acres of unlocated lands in New Jerſey, which will be ſold in lots of 50 acres, 100 acres, or more, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; late the property of John Hind, deceaſed, in the hands of James Eſdaill, Adminiſtrator; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of John Lee.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, having bought a houſe and lot of ground, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, of Jacob Kimmel, of Cocallico townſhip, Lancaſter county, for which he gave the ſaid Kimmel four Bonds, dated April 1, 1786, the firſt for ten pounds, payable April 1787, the other three for twenty-five pounds each, payable in the three following years, 88, 89 and 90; but as the ſaid Kimmel cannot give me a good title to the ſaid houſe and lot. I do hereby caution all perſons, not to take an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them unleſs commpelled thereto by law.

† GEORGE REININGER.

Auguſt 15, 1786.

Piles-Grove, Weſt-Jerſey, 1786.

THIS is to forewarn any perſon or perſons of taking an aſſignment of my bond, given to Andrew Lock, conditioned for the payment of eighty-four pounds, dated the 20th of January, 1782, as the conditions for which the aforeſaid bond was given is not performed by the ſaid Andrew Lock. I therefore hold myſelf not bound to pay any part thereof.

§ ANDREW WATSON.

FOR SALE.

A PART of that valuable and well known Tract of Land, formerly the property of Capt. Robert Pearis, now known by the name of Walnut-Grove, in Frederick county, Virginia, within three miles and an half of the borough of Winchester, and on the great road leading from thence to Rumney court-houſe, containing 600 acres of land of the firſt quality, remarkably well timbered, has a fine young apple orchard, 170 acres of which is cleared and under good fence, 50 acres of which is good meadow, part of which is conveniently watered, and about as much more may be made at a ſmall expence. This land produces very good tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. is particularly well adapted to farming, being very lively, can always be improved with little expence. This tract is well watered, there being a number of fine ſprings on it. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling-houſes, two ſtories high, with cellars under each, one of which has four fireplaces, and three rooms on each floor, and the other with two fireplaces, and two rooms on each floor, two kitchens and other out-houſes, a good barn 30 by 71 feet, with ſtables under the whole. The terms may be made known by applying to David Davis, 8 miles from Winchester, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

Auguſt 1, 1786. † JOHN DAVIS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, late the eſtate of Iſaac Hough, deceaſed, ſituate in Loudon county, Virginia, on the main Carolina road, about five miles from Leeſburgh, the county town, and half a mile from Potomack river, which in a ſhort time is expected to be navigable for boats down to Alexandria, being about forty miles diſtant. Said place contains about 250 acres of the firſt rate land in the county, about 100 acres of which is cleared, the remainder well timbered, a never failing ſtream of water runs through the whole, with fall ſufficient for a breaſt mill, whereon is a good log houſe and kitchen, a log barn both roomy and convenient, with a threſhing floor 18 by 20 feet, and ſtables at each end, a good milch-houſe over a never failing limeſtone ſpring, the whole in good repair. A good and ſufficient title will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

§ EDITH HOUGH, Executrix,
JOHN HOUGH, Executor.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15. 1786.

THIS day diſſolved the partnerſhip of JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE, and Co. with mutual conſent, thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, to make payment to

JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE.

N. B. The ſaid Joſeph Aſhbridge continues to carry on the buſineſs of biſcuit baking, in Union-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets. ¶

An Account of the late Dr. HUGH MARTIN'S *Cancer Powder, with brief Obſervations on Cancers. By* BENJAMIN RUSH, *M. D. &c. &c. Read in the* American Philoſophical Society *at* Philadelphia, February 3, 1786.

A FEW years ago a certain Dr. Hugh Martin, a ſurgeon of one of the Pennſylvania regiments ſtationed at Fort Pitt, during the latter part of the late war, came to this city, and adverti ſed to cure cancers with a medicine which he ſaid he had diſcovered in the woods, in the neighbourhood of the garriſon. As Dr. Martin had once been a pupil of mine, I took the liberty of waiting upon him, and aſked him ſome queſtions reſpecting his diſcovery. His anſwers were calculated to make me believe, that his medicine was of a vegetable nature, and that it was originally an Indian remedy. He ſhewed me ſome of the medicine, which appeared to be the powder of a well dried root of ſome kind. Anxious to ſee the ſucceſs of this medicine in cancerous ſores, I prevailed upon the doctor to admit me to ſee him apply it in two or three caſes. I obſerved in ſome inſtances, he applied a powder to the parts affected, and in others only touched them with a feather dipped in a liquid which had a white ſediment, and which he made me believe was the vegetable root diffuſed in water. It gave me great pleaſure to witneſs the efficacy of the doctor's applications. In ſeveral cancerous ulcers, the cures he performed were complete. Where the cancers were much connected with the lymphatic ſyſtem, or accompanied with a ſcrophulous habit of body, his medicine always failed, and in ſome inſtances did evident miſchief.

Anxious to diſcover a medicine that promiſed relief in even a few caſes of cancers, and ſuppoſing that all the cauſtic vegetables were nearly alike, I applied the phytolacca or poke-root, the ſtramonium, the arum, and one or two others, to foul ulcers, in hopes of ſeeing the ſame effects from them which I had ſeen from Dr. Martin's powder, but in theſe I was diſappointed. They gave ſome pain, but performed no cures. At length I was furniſhed by a gentleman from Fort Pitt with a powder, which I had no doubt, from a variety of circumſtances, was of the ſame kind as that uſed by Dr. Martin. I applied it to a fungous ulcer, but without producing the degrees of pain, inflammation, or diſcharge, which I had been accuſtomed to ſee from the application of Dr. Martin's powder. After this, I ſhould have ſuſpected that the powder was not a *ſimple* root, had not the doctor continued upon all occaſions to aſſure me that it was wholly a vegetable preparation.

In the beginning of the year 1784 the doctor died, and it was generally believed his medicine died with him. A few weeks after his death, I procured from Mr. Thomas Lieper, one of his adminiſtrators, a few ounces of the doctor's powder, partly with a view of applying it to a cancerous ſore which then offered, and partly with a view of examining it more minutely than I had been able to do during the doctor's life. Upon throwing the powder, which was of a brown colour, upon a piece of white paper, I perceived diſtinctly a number of white particles ſcattered through it. I ſuſpected at firſt that they were corroſive ſublimate, but the uſual teſts of that metallic ſalt ſoon convinced me that I was miſtaken. Recollecting that arſenic was the baſis of moſt of the celebrated cancer powders that have been uſed in the world, I had recourſe to the teſts for detecting it. Upon ſprinkling a ſmall quantity of the powder upon ſome coals of fire, it emitted the garlic ſmell ſo perceptibly as to be known by ſeveral perſons whom I called into the room where I made the experiment, and who knew nothing of the object of my enquiries. After this with ſome difficulty I picked out about three or four grains of the white powder, and bound them between two pieces of copper, which I threw into the fire. After the copper pieces became red hot, I took them out of the fire, and when they had cooled, diſcovered an evident whiteneſs imparted to both of them. One of the pieces afterwards looked like dull ſilver. Theſe two teſts have generally been thought ſufficient to diſtinguiſh the preſence of arſenic in any bodies, but I made uſe of a third, which has lately been communicated to the world by Mr. Bergman, and which is ſuppoſed to be in all *caſes* infallible.

I infuſed a ſmall quantity of the powder in a ſolution of a vegetable alkali in water for a few hours, and then poured it upon a ſolution of blue vitriol in water. The colour of the vitriol was immediately changed to a beautiful green, and afterwards precipitated.

I ſhall cloſe this paper with a few remarks upon this powder, and upon the cure of cancers and foul ulcers of all kinds.

1. The uſe of cauſtics in cancers and foul ulcers is very ancient, and univerſal. But I believe *arſenic* to be the moſt efficacious of any that has ever been uſed. It is the baſis of Plunkett's and probably of Guy's well known cancer powders. The great art of applying it ſucceſsfully, is to dilute and mix it in ſuch a manner as to mitigate the violence of its action. Dr. Martin's compoſition was happily calculated for this purpoſe. It gave leſs pain than the common or lunar cauſtic. It excited a moderate inflammation, which ſeparated the morbid from the ſound parts, and promoted a plentiful efflux of humours to the ſore during its application. It ſeldom produced an eſcar; hence it inſinuated itſelf into the deepeſt receſſes of the cancers, and frequently ſeparated thoſe fibres in an unbroken ſtate, which are generally called the roots of the cancer. Upon this account, I think, in an ulcerated cancer it is to be preferred to the knife. It has no action upon the ſound ſkin. This Dr. Hall proved by confining a ſmall quantity of it upon his arm for many hours. In thoſe caſes where Dr. Martin uſed it to extract cancerous or ſchirrous tumors that were not ulcerated, I have reaſon to believe that he always broke the ſkin with Spaniſh flies.

2. The arſenic uſed by the doctor was the pure white arſenic. I ſhould ſuppoſe from the examination I made of the powder with the eye, that the proportion of arſenic to the vegetable powder, could not be more than one fortieth part of the whole compound. I have reaſon to think the doctor employed different vegetable ſubſtances at different times. The vegetable matter with which the arſenic was combined in the powder which I uſed in my experiments, was probably nothing more than the powder of the root and berries of the ſolanum lethale, or deadly nightſhade. As the principal, and perhaps the only, deſign of the vegetable addition was to blunt the activity of the arſenic, I ſhould ſuppoſe that the ſame proportion of common wheat flour as the doctor uſed of his cauſtic vegetables, would anſwer nearly the ſame purpoſe. In thoſe caſes where the doctor applied a feather dipped in a liquid to the ſore of his patient, I have no doubt but his phial contained nothing but a weak ſolution of arſenic in water. This is no new method of applying arſenic to foul ulcers. Dr. Way, of Wilmington, has ſpoken in the higheſt terms to me of a waſh for foulneſſes on the ſkin, as well as old ulcers, prepared by boiling an ounce of white arſenic in two quarts of water to three pints, and applying it once or twice a day.

3. I mentioned formerly that Dr. Martin was often unſucceſsful in the application of his powder. This was occaſioned by his uſing it indiſcriminately in *all* caſes. In ſchirrous and cancerous tumours, the knife ſhould always be preferred to the cauſtic. In cancerous ulcers, attended with a ſcrophulous or bad habit of body, ſuch particularly as have their ſeat in the neck, in the breaſts of females, and in the axillary glands, it can only protract the patient's miſery. Moſt of the cancerous ſores cured by Dr. Martin were ſeated on the noſe or cheeks, or upon the ſurface or extremities of the body. It remains yet to diſcover a cure for cancers that taint the fluids, or infect the whole lymphatic ſyſtem. This cure I apprehend muſt be ſought for in diet, or in the long uſe of ſome internal medicine.

To pronounce a diſeaſe incurable, is often to render it ſo. The intermitting fever, if left to itſelf, would probably prove frequently, and perhaps more ſpeedily fatal than cancers. And as cancerous tumours and ſores are often neglected, or treated improperly by injudicious people, from an apprehenſion that they are incurable, (to which the frequent advice of phyſicians "to let them alone," has no doubt contributed) perhaps the introduction of arſenic into regular practice as a remedy for cancers, may invite to a more early application to phyſicians, and thereby prevent the deplorable caſes that have been mentioned, which are often rendered ſo by delay or unſkilful management.

4. It is not in cancerous ſores only that Dr. Martin's powder has been found to do ſervice. In ſores of all kinds, and from a variety of cauſes, where they have been attended with fungous fleſh or callous edges, I have uſed the doctor's powder with advantage.

I flatter myſelf that I ſhall be excuſed in giving this detail of a *quack* medicine, when the ſociety reflect that it was from the inventions and temerity of quacks, that phyſicians have derived ſome of their moſt active and uſeful medicines.

SPRINGFIELD, (New-Hampſhire) Auguſt 15.

There ſeems at this day, to be a general diſcontent and diſſatisfaction among the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, with reſpect to the preſent mode of government; and from reports now in circulation among the people here, it is much to be feared, that meaſures will be taken, which, inſtead of alleviating our diſtreſſes, will plung us into a *general* ſcene of wretchedneſs. — It is not denied by any one, that the country in general is greatly diſtreſſed; and it is ardently wiſhed ſome method of ſpeedy relief might be deviſed; but let us be conſiſtent with our conduct—let us not adopt meaſures diſgraceful to a people who have lately ſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves in arms. A ſubverſion of the courts of juſtice would moſt certainly be a ruinous ſtep. Our burthens ariſe not from theſe courts, and therefore can not be redreſſed by the ſubverſion of them. Redreſs of grievances, falls not within the province of courts, inſtituted only for the execution of law, but it belongs to the legiſlature. To the legiſlature therefore let application be made, either in way of decent petition, or by inſtructions to our Repreſentatives.— That any ſhould have in idea the *abolition* of public and private debts, we are not willing to ſuppoſe; and the man that can conceive any ſuch intentions, muſt be entirely void of principle, and as far removed from every virtuous ſentiment, as he is from the love of government. Such a man is not capable of being reaſoned with. If there are ſuch beings among us, government is on their account, of ſo much greater importance. —— Should the courts of juſtice be ſubverted, a horrid ſcene would ſoon inſue. All ſecurity would be at an end, riot, confuſion and bloodſhed would immediately take place. So fatal would be ſuch a ſtep, that it is preſumed, the people of property, of virtue, of conſideration and diſcernment, will unite to prevent its taking place. And it is the wiſh of every benevolent man, that the inſurgents, for their own ſakes, would think no more of deſtroying government by force. They have hitherto been treated with lenity. The vengeance that comes ſlowly falls heavily. —— One great greviance complained of, is 'the weight of taxes.' It is granted that taxes are heavy; and it is hoped government will exerciſe all reaſonable forbearance. But though they are a *burthen* we are not ſure they ought to be called a *greviance*. They are the undavoidable conſequence of a long and expenſive war, which was undertaken with the general voice of the people, who chooſe it in preference to an abject ſubmiſſion to the demands of a Britiſh Court. When we declared war we knew it might be long; and if long, would certainly be very expenſive; and now to complain of thoſe burthens, which we agreed to take on ourſelves, as the eaſier alternative is an inconſiſtency diſhonorable to Americans. —But it is ſaid, 'the debt has been unneceſſarily increaſed by a miſapplication of the public money.' Of this matter few of us are competent judges; however, let us view it with candour, and perhaps we ſhall alter our ſentiments. The aggregate ſum of the whole debt of the United States is eighteen millions of pounds ſterling. The debt of Great-Britain before the war was about one hundred and thirty millions, which they increaſed during the war, to the enormous ſum of two hundred and eighty millions. Now if Britain, already provided with ſhips, troops and military ſtores of every kind, increaſed their duties as much as one hundred and fifty millions it is ſtrange, that we, who were deſtitute of every thing, and had every thing to procure, under every diſadvantage, and who, for ſeveral of the firſt years of the war, paid almoſt no taxes at all, have incured a debt of eighteen millions? Certainly not. —Another matter of complaint is, that 'our government is too expenſive.' It may be ſo; but who ſhall remedy it? Not the courts of juſtice, or a *particular county*; but the people at large, in ſome orderly, regular way.——We purchaſed Independence with our blood; let us not raſhly throw it away. We cannot exchange it for any thing ſhort of ſlavery. Will this be better? The Conſtitution, doubtleſs, might be mended; but let us not be too haſty. Let experience have time to give us light. The large tracts of unappropriated lands, if properly diſpoſed of, will certainly be ſufficient to diſcharge the public debt; but this muſt be a work of time. In the mean while, let us chooſe our rulers with caution and deliberation: wiſdom, integrity and frugality ſhould be regarded as important characteriſtics. Providence has done for us as much as we aſked. We have ſeen moſt wonderful interpoſitions. We have been carried ſucceſsfully through a more difficult and hazardous war. Our Independece is eſtabliſhed on the broadeſt baſis. We are placed in a country favourable to all uſeful commerce. We have for

many years been bleſt with fruitful and healthful ſeaſons. Every civil and religious previlege, that any people ever enjoyed, is indulged to us. And what more ſhall we expect from Providence? Muſt Heaven now work miracles for us? Muſt fiſhes be ſent to our hook with money in their mouths to pay our tribute? No——human prudence, frugality and induſtry muſt here do their part.

WORCESTER, (*Maſſachuſetts*) Auguſt 14.

On Thurſday laſt there was a full meeting of the Inhabitants of this town, who were aſſembled in conſequence of an invitation given them to ſend a delegate to a county convention. The town, ſenſible that no ſuch body as a convention is known in the conſtitution, and judging all proceeding in that way to be unneceſſary and illegal, and of dangerous tendency to the government at large, voted, by a great majority, not to ſend; indeed, there were but eight or nine hands in favour of the motion for ſending a delegate. We hear that ſeveral other reſpectable towns have come to the ſame reſolution.

Several of the moſt learned and ſenſible men, in this and the neighbouring ſtates, we hear, have, by requeſt, given their opinion on the 19th article of the bill of rights. Their opinion is, that it by no means warrants the aſſembling of the people by conventions, and that all ſuch meetings are not only illegal, but tend to promote anarchy and confuſion in the Commonwealth. If this is the caſe, thoſe who are zealous for ſuch meetings would do well to conſider the conſequences, and fly from impending evil.

We are informed that a perſon in this Commonwealth, who owed a gentleman in New-port, Rhode-Iſland, nearly the ſum of 100l. in ſolid coin, took a few goods to the value of about 70 dollars, carried them to Providence, and ſold them at auction for paper money, to the amount of the nominal ſum which he owed his creditor, and then had the wickedneſs and effrontery to go and tender it to the perſon he owed, as an equivalent for the debt.

A correſpondent who has heard much ſaid in favour of the ſubjects of Great-Britain recovering not only the principal but the intereſt of debts due to them from the inhabitants of the United States, aſſerts, that in the Britiſh Colonies of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick, the law is ſhut againſt the recovery (even the principal) of a debt due to a citizen of theſe States, and thinks, that while this is the caſe, no cauſe of complaint can exiſt againſt us, even if we were to deny paying not only the intereſt, but the pricipal alſo, of all debts due to the ſubjects of Great-Britain.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 21.

On Thurſday arrived the Spaniſh Snow St. Franciſco de Paula, Capt. Paul Vidal, from the Havanna, for Cadiz---ſhe has put in here in diſtreſs. The following particulars of an audacious robbery committed on ſaid veſſel, a few days after ſhe left the Havanna, are extracted from the proteſt made by the Captain and crew ſince their arrival. About three P. M. on the firſt inſtant, coming through the Bahama Streights, a ſloop bore down to her, fired a gun, and hoiſted dark blue or black colours. The Spaniſh Captain in return hoiſted his. When the ſloop hailed, where from and whither bound, the anſwer was from the Havanna for Cadiz. The ſloop then fired a ſecond gun, ordered the Capt to hoiſt out his boat and come on board, or he would ſink the veſſel. This was complied with, the Capt. and four of his men went on board. On coming on board they were much abuſed, and confined in the fore part of the ſloop, when fourteen men armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes immediately boarded the ſnow, where they ſeized the remainder of the crew and confined them forward, and placed a centry over them.-----They then commenced plundering, went into the cabin, took every thing that appeared valuable; they broke open a large cheſt that contained money, on freight, for ſundry perſons at Cadiz, to the amount of THIRTY THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED and FORTY-NINE DOLLARS, in gold and ſilver, as regiſterd at the Havanna---This they put into their long-boat, with ten ſmall cheſts and four boxes of ſugar, which they carried on board the ſloop, and returned again to the ſnow, commencing a ſecond plunder, when every trunk and cheſt in the cabin was broke open and rifled,---the ſailors trunks did not even eſcape a ſearch, they robbed them of all that was valuable, gold and ſilver ſhoe-buckles, linen, &c. &c.---they then ſtove four pipes, which proved to be water, in hopes of more treaſure, and took away the poultry, ſhip-ſtores, &c.-- During the time they were committing the villainy, the crew ſuſtained much abuſe, and one of them had his hand cut by a cutlaſs.-----Their long-boat not being ſufficient to carry off their plunder, they took the ſnow's yawl, with which and their own boat they went off.--- About ten at night they permitted the Captain and his four men to return to the ſnow, exchanging their long-boat for the ſnow's yawl.

Deſcription of the SLOOP:

She mounted ten carriage guns, is about 80 tons burthen; white bottom and black ſides; navigated by forty men, of whom ſix or ſeven only were white, the reſt black.---It was impoſſible to diſcover what nation they were---the language they made uſe of was a mixture of Engliſh, French, Spaniſh and Dutch. It is to be wiſhed that ſuch attrocious villainy may not go long unpuniſhed, and that meaſures will be taken, if poſſible, to detect theſe depraved wretches, whoſe actions degrade human nature.

By very recent advices from the frontiers of Georgia, it is aſſured, that the Spaniards have reſtrained the Indians from continuing the war they had begun againſt our ſettlers; and that Colonel O'Neil, the Governor of Penſacola, who has been particularly attentive to the preſervation of peace, had obliged ſome of the Indian chiefs to come to him for the ſame ſalutary purpoſe. Mr. M'Murphy, it is ſaid, was ſent by the ſtate of Georgia to reconcile the Indians, but the chiefs being abſent, obliged him to wait for their return; in the mean time hoſtilities ceaſed.

Auguſt 24. The modes of puniſhment for petit larcenies, ſays a correſpondent, adopted by the civil authority of this city, reflect the higheſt honors upon the good judgment of that reſpectable body.-----There are now in the city a number of thieves, gamblers, &c. chained to each other at the public works, ſeveral of whom were obliged to work in the petit maitre habits in which they were detected when committing their reſpective villainies. Thus thoſe individuals, who at large would be nuiſances and ſcare-crows to the community, are rendered ſubſervient.

A letter from Stewart Dean, Eſq; commander of the ſloop Clinton, (from this port for Canton in China) to his friend in this city, mentions his ſafe arrival at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, on the African coaſt, after a paſſage of only thirty-two days.

A traveller from the eaſtward informs, that the towns of Providence and Newport, Rhode-Iſland, make a moſt doleful appearance, half the ſhops being ſhut, and little or no kind of buſineſs brought to paſs. The corners of the ſtreets are crowded with paper money politicians of oppoſed ideas, chatting like magpies; and, between them both, the poor legiſlature is mauled and bruiſed without mercy; by the one party for making the accurſed tender and penal acts, and the other for not carrying them into execution now they are formed. Many of the inhabitants have been greatly diſtreſſed, county conventions called to remonſtrate, &c. and what will be the iſſue is difficult to determine.

Great was the ſtruggle in this ſtate thus to make our money a legal tender in all caſes;-----happy for New York that the plan was fruſtrated, otherwiſe ſhould we alſo have been thrown into a ſimilar conſternation with Rhode-Iſland-----Inſtead of this---may we ever glory in the exultation----our late emiſſion paſſes univerſally equal with gold and ſilver, and is catched at with avidity even by ſtrangers. New-York has ever had the honor of ſupporting the credit of their paper emiſſion; witneſs, that of the former war with France never loſt its credit at all; and it is not doubted but this infant will continue to hold a dignified ſtation in the commonwealth of currencies, and be ever honored with the right hand ſeat in the brillaint ſociety of coins.

The following has been paſted up at the Coffee-Houſe, in this city, ever ſince Saturday laſt.

A CAUTION.

To the MERCHANTS *and* TRADERS *of* New-York.

WHEREAS, by undoubted intelligence, information is obtained from Rhode-Iſland, of a combination of the abettors of their iniquitous paper money in the country towns, who, having failed in their credit with the merchants of that ſtate, are now appointing agents to repair to this city, to endeavour, by an offer of ſupplying quantities of flaxſeed, barley and cheeſe, delivered in the fall, to obtain a credit for Weſt-India and other goods here.

This therefore is intended as a hint to our good citizens, to beware of any connections with ſuch agents, as no reliance can be placed in the fulfilment of the contracts of men, who are ſanctioned by the laws of their country to violate their engagements with impunity, and who have not ſcrupled to diſcharge ſimilar contracts, entered into laſt ſeaſon with their own citizens, with paper money which has greatly depreciated.

Be wiſe by times, and attend to the admonitions of

AMOR PATRIÆ.

TRENTON, *Auguſt* 21.

A correſpondent remarks, that in the rage for paper-money, which has infected the people and councils of ſeveral ſtates in the union, one very intereſting miſtake is committed, to wit, in making it local. It certainly ought to be general, and not limited. How very ridiculous is it to hear people aſk, Does our money paſs in your ſtate? How will the money of ſuch a ſtate paſs in ſuch another ſtate? Will ſuch a paper go in this city or the other town? Such things place us in an inferior light, and expoſe us to the ſcorn of people of reflection. But we are like the children of the world; we muſt be taught by experience. This will in the end inform us, that a paper medium in this country muſt be general, and emitted by the United States at large.

PITTSBURGH, *Auguſt* 5.

We are requeſted to inform the public that the Moravian Indians, who formerly reſided on Muſkinghum, have returned from their captivity as far back as Giahawga, where they are now encamped, and purpoſe to return to their former abode in the fall.--- The great diſtreſſes theſe people have underwent, was occaſioned by their attachment to the cauſe of America; it is therefore hoped they will received every aſſiſtance from the inhabitants of this country.

Auguſt 12. The following ſpeech was received in this town from the Indian Chief, Cornplanter, addreſſed to General Butler, dated at Venango, Auguſt 5, 1786, which is couched in the following manner.

"I have been at New-York at the treaty, and have returned to this place; you told me that I ſhould make peace with the back Indians, for which I ſhall do all in my power: it has now been ſeventeen days ſince I held a council at Buffalo Creek, with the Shawaneſe, Wiandots, Munſees, Delawares, Cherokees and Chippawas, but as they requeſted another council might be held when the leaves get red on the trees at the Shawaneſe towns, when they would let us know their minds; if they are not peaceable, we, the ſix nations, will endeavour to make them ſo. The treaty at the Shawaneſe towns will be held in two weeks from this date. I have now been all round, and am quite tired. I was uſed very well, and have done all in my power to make peace.

"While the treaty was holding a Captain John Brant, an Indian, came from England, and told us that the Engliſh had made a peace with America, and if the Indians was not peaceable, they muſt put up with the conſequence.

CORNPLANTER."

By late intelligence from Kentucky we are informed that the Indians continue their practice of plundering the inhabitants; that about the middle of May laſt they came into the neighbourhood of Stroud's, and ſtole a number of horſes; but being purſued by a party, under the command of Captain M'Entire, three of the Indians and a white woman were killed, and the horſes retaken, together with the Indian baggage, arms and ammunition: that in a very ſhort time after the Indians killed and ſcalped a white woman, who lived near a place called Crab Orchards.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 30.

By Capt. Savage, arrived here from Cork, we learn that ſeveral veſſels have been ſeiz'd there, for a breach of ſome of their new laws of trade, among which are the brig ------, Capt. Buil, from Hartford, who arrived at Cork the 2d of July, and ſeized under pretence of her having rum on board in ſmaller caſks than was allowed by law; the ſhip Liberty, Capt. Devees, from this port, for having, as is ſaid, ſold part of a hogſhead of tobacco on the coaſt to ſome pretended fiſhermen; and the brig Queen of France, Capt. Sheffield, from Rhode-Iſland, which was condemned and ſold.

By the above accounts, we ſee the ſame game is playing in Ireland as in the Weſt-Indies, and on the moſt frivolous pretences the American property is ſeized and condemned, in every port where Britain has the leaſt authority. How long will America tamely ſubmit to the impoſitions of Britain and her raſcally Cuſtom-Houſe officers---perhaps when our merchants are ruined and our trade extinct, we ſhall then give power to Congreſs, and call on them, when too late, for the *lex talionis*.

Captains Stillwell and Stocker, in ſhips from this port, arrived at Cork the 28th of June.

Capt. Towers, in a brig with paſſengers, ſailed from Cork for this port about two weeks before Capt. Savage, and may be hourly expected.

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 10, 1786.

"When any of your veſſels are bound to this kingdom, we would recommend to you to give a very particular charge to your Capt. and every perſon on board your veſſel, not to ſell any article out of the veſſel on the coaſt or in port. There are at this time a number of veſſels with their cargoes under ſeizure, and ſome have been condemned---It is now the practice of the officers on this coaſt to keep boats out in diſguiſe to purchaſe, and when the veſſel gets into port, the chaps who bought prove the facts, by which many honeſt men have been ruined of late. The revenue laws are now ſo ſevere (and we cannot help ſaying unjuſt) that not only the veſſel, but the goods on board are condemned, on its being proved the ſmalleſt quantity is ſold out of the veſſel. We now hand you an abſtract of our late revenue law, which is proper for all maſters of veſſels to be acquainted with.

"It is enacted, 'That if any veſſel with tobacco, tea, coffee, wine, rum, brandy, or any other ſpirits, ſhall put into any port in this kingdom, except the port ſhe is bound to, which muſt be done by unavoidable diſtreſs; of which diſtreſs the maſter or other proper officer muſt, on arrival in ſuch port, haven or creek, give notice and proof before the collector or chief officer of her diſtreſs, and alſo of all the goods ſhe has on board, otherwiſe ſaid veſſel, with all the goods on board, ſhall be forfeited."

A commercial treaty, it is confidently aſſerted, is now on foot between the courts of Madrid and the United States: his Catholic majeſty, on his part, entreats that the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi may be guaranteed to him for a certain Period; in lieu of which, it is propoſed to open all the ports of Old Spain to American veſſels, to treat us, with reſpect to duties, as the moſt favored nation, to allow our weſtern planters the liberty of bringing *tobacco* to New-Orleans for ſale, and to permit the exportation of ſpecie free from impoſt or duty. The particulars of this important negociation, it is expected, will tranſpire in a few days, as our miniſter of foreign affairs, to whom the buſineſs was committed, has already given in his report to Congreſs.

A letter from Drontheim, in Norway, ſays, that the ſeverity of the weather has deſtroyed every thing in that country; that 200 ſail of veſſels, of different nations, were blocked up all the winter in that harbour, and it is feared that moſt of them have received conſiderable damage. The letter alſo ſays, that many poor families are ſtarving for the neceſſaries of life; that the diſtreſſes of the poor have been laid before the king at Copenhagen, but as every thing was ſcarce in Denmark as it is in Norway, no aſſiſtance has yet been ſent them, and many of the people are ſeeking for bread in ſome other part of the world.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated July 24, 1786.

"There are here at preſent a great number of Indians of different tribes: among them are ſome Wiandots, and will ſoon be followed by all the hunters of that nation: alſo the chiefs of five of the ſix nations, with a great number of their people, who intend to remain and hunt in this quarter till the arrival of Corn Planter. He has ſent blind Captain Sam before him to the commander here with four ſtrings of white wampum and a ſpeech, that ſubſtantially is as follows:-------"That he will ſtand the firm ally of our people, and help them againſt all nations that will not liſten and adhere to the intereſt of the United States; that he has brought over five of the ſix nations to join him, likewiſe the Wiandots, and that he is engaged at preſent in a grand council held at the Latches, to hear what they ſay, and to improve every opportunity to favour his friends; and ſhould any tribe refuſe to join in amity with the United States and his people, he will declare war againſt them the moment we ſay ſtrike."

"Since I wrote the above, Crane, now the king of the Wiandots, with the family of Corn Planter, is landed. He ſent me word to give them what they wanted, and he would pay me on his arrival."

The writer concludes with obſerving, "There is no danger of an Indian war this ſummer. I never ſaw them ſo good natured, though there are ſometimes 50 of them about the houſe; among them are ſeveral families of ſtrange tribes, that brought ſkins with them."

A letter from Frankland, of July 24th, ſays, "You no doubt have heard of the various provocations given by that part of the Cherokee Indians that live at Chiokamogga, in murdering, at different times, in the Kentucky and Cumberland ſettlements, and on the north ſide of Holſtein. The Indians had often been warned, that the firſt bloodſhed would be taken as a declaration of hoſtilities. It apparently has that effect; for all ſeem inſtantaneouſly to be inſpired with a hoſtile mind, and I am pretty certain that in a few days 500 men will be on their march to demand the murderers. I wiſh the affair may end there; becauſe I have forebodings that all the Indians, whether friends or otherwiſe, will be involved in one general calamity. What occurs in this extraordinary caſe, I will from time to time take pleaſure in informing you."

Their Honors the Judges have appointed Circuit Courts to be held in the following counties, at the times and places herein after mentioned, viz.

For Montgomery county, at Norriſtown, 11th October next.
For Northumberland county, at Sunbury, 17th Ditto.
For Dauphin county, at Louiſburgh, 23d Ditto.

HUDSON, *Auguſt* 17.

Copy of a letter to his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Eſquire, Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania; together with his Excellency's anſwer.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

ON your election to the elevated office of Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the commonwealth, every ſoul here acquainted with your excellency's character, and capable of reflection and ſentiment, exulted on the joyous occaſion,---from a conception that ſomething favourable to this ſettlement might yet be hoped, through the inſtrumentality of ſuch a known friend to the ſacred rights of mankind, whoſe election wrought in our imagination the affectionate epithet of a political father, would impartially conſider and weigh the oppoſite claims of his contending children, diſpenſing his ſmiles or his frowns, according to their adherence or non-adherence to thoſe pure original laws, which can neither be ſuperceded nor abrogated by human tribunals.

In the character of a father, then, would we addreſs your excellency, and complain of our grievances; we know your attention has, for many years, been occupied with greater, and more national concerns, which render it poſſible, if not probable, that you may not be duly apprized of our many and complicated ſufferings.

The diſpute, which has for a number of years ſubſiſted betwixt this ſtate and that of Connecticut, reſpecting territory, the arguments which have been urged on both ſides of the queſtion, and the decree at Trenton, are matters well known to your excellency; we humbly crave your attention, therefore, only to ſuch facts, as you may not have been duly apprized of, and which have rendered our ſituation nearly wretched and deſperate.

We have no hopes from the avaricious land jobbers of this ſtate, who have been ſeeking to ſheathe the ſword in our boſoms, and ſtrip us nearly of our all, and who, we have reaſon to think, wiſh our utter extirpation; through whoſe inſinuations the legiſlature have been made to believe, that we are a people who deſire no law, and deſerve little mercy.

Our anarchial and local ſituation has, indeed, brought hither, from the different ſtates, ſome licentious characters, by which we have been denominated a bad people by our enemies, who have had the advantage of us in repreſentation and *ex parte* hearings before council and aſſembly, and who wiſh to miſlead, to our prejudice, thoſe honorable bodies, as well as the good people of the ſtate at large.

It is true, that the moſt unexceptionable characters amongſt us, influenced by the law of ſelf-preſervation, have fought in the defence of their lives, their families, and their all, when attacked by mercileſs aſſailants; ſuch defence has been judged highly criminal, by thoſe who judge of the actions of others, good or bad, as they feed or oppoſe their own avarice; with ſuch characters revenge ſtands for juſtice. Accordingly we find, that the moſt innocent perſons among us, who have occaſion to travel through the ſtate, if they have been defenſive actors, muſt be loaded with vexatious ſuits, under pretence of debt or criminality; but for no other purpoſe, than to add a pecuniary diſtreſs to the already diſtreſſed.

Could we, free from ſuch vexatious, but expenſive, proſecutions, ſend an agent, who could be honored with an interview with your excellency, we could be able to exhibit ſuch inconteſtible facts, relative to our ſufferings, both from the land-jobbers, and a former aſſembly (influenced by them) as your excellency would hardly imagine.

Could your excellency, in ſome way, furniſh a protection for ſuch an agent, we ſhall duly acknowledge the favour, and readily embrace the opportunity; and we would hope by theſe means, to furniſh your excellency with ſuch kind of knowledge as may, through your wiſe and paternal influence, terminate in a juſt and amicable ſettlement of theſe unhappy and ruinous diſputes.

We would beg leave to mention to your excellency, that we have noticed a late act of aſſembly, entituled, "An act for quieting the diſturbances at Wyoming," &c. but how far it reſpects us, we are unable fully to determine; we ſend a petition to the hon. aſſembly accompanied with this, praying for an explanation, &c.

We wiſh to have an exiſtence in the world above that of ſlaves or beggars; and we ardently wiſh, as good citizens, to enjoy the bleſſings of the glorious conſtitution of this ſtate, and to have the laws operate among us and adminiſtered on conſtitutional principles. Theſe are the ideas, may it pleaſe your excellency, we have ever expreſſed in our addreſſes, petitions and remonſtrances,

to the hon. council and general assembly, since the decree at Trenton; conformable to which has been the general tenor of our conduct, however misconstrued by our enemies.

We submit to your excellency the propriety of the above requests. Our best wishes attend your excellency in all your important trusts. May no faction in the state, over which you preside, disturb your tranquility at the eve of life, which we hope will be crowned with every reward, which a long and most useful life has merited.

We are, may it please your excellency,
With due esteem and respect, your excellency's
Most obedient humble servants,

JOHN FRANLLIN,
WILLIAM H. SMITH,
JOHN JENKINS,
} in behalf of the people.

His excellency Benjamin Franklin.

Wyoming, Feb. 25, 1786.

The above is a true copy. Test, John Franklin.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, June* 12, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVED, in its time, your letter of the 15th of February last, written in behalf of the people settled at Wyoming, and requesting the protection of government for an Agent, who might be sent hither, to explain your grievances, &c. The request appeared to us to be reasonable, and such a protection would have been immediately sent, but that we were told that the gentleman who brought your letter, Captain Short, being in town, and well acquainted with your affairs, the giving him a hearing might possibly answer your purpose as well, and spare you expence and trouble of sending a special Agent. He was accordingly heard before the Council, and had an opportunity of conversing separately with several of the members, as well as with the members of Assembly, and gave so clear and so affecting an account of the situation of your people, their present disposition, and former sufferings, as inclined the government in general to shew them every kind of reasonable favor. The Assembly accordingly took the necessary previous steps for a compliance with your request, respecting a separate county, which will probably be compleated at their next session. But as there may be other matters necessary to be considered and discussed, in order to establish solid and lasting quiet, the council have since judged that it might still be useful, if your first proposal of sending an Agent hither is agreed to; and if one or more, chosen and appointed by the people, should accordingly be here about the beginning of the session, which was fixed for the 22d of August next. You may, therefore, now acquaint the settlers, that upon information of such appointment, a passport or safe-conduct, under the great seal, for the person or persons so appointed, shall be sent to you, giving him or them perfect security in coming, residing here, and returning, from all arrests on suits of any kind, and full freedom and protection from every hindrance, restraint or molestation whatsoever.

Be assured, gentlemen, that it will be a great pleasure to the whole Council, as well as to myself in particular, if we can be instrumental, by just and reasonable measures, in promoting the happiness of so great a body of our people, as the settlers at Wyoming consist of.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your friend and humble servant,
B. FRANKLIN, *President.*

Messrs. John Franklin, William H. Smith and John Jenkins.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, August 23, 3 *o'clock*, P. M.

House met, and fifty-one Members being present, the Speaker informed them that they were a quorum.

Letters were read from two Members, stating, that the situation of their families precluded them from attending at present.

The Clerks then read over the unfinished business:

Whereupon, Mr. Smiley remarked, that being barely a quorum, they would not proceed to any business of importance: he also presented a petition; when Mr. Lollar moved, that, as it was customary, a committee should be appointed to inform the council, that the house was met, and ready to receive any business they might have to lay before them:

For which purpose Mr. Evans and himself were appointed.

The House then adjourned until next day 3 o'clock.

THURSDAY, August 24, 1786. P. M.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed yesterday to inform council of the meeting of the House, made report,

That they had performed that duty, and received information that council would lay before the House to-morrow what business they should deem necessary.

Mr. Smilie moved, that a committee be appointed to inspect the files of the House, and report therefrom such business as may be requisite to be taken up this session: whereupon Mr. Irvine, Mr. Hubley and Mr. Smilie were appointed.

Some members wished to adjourn: Mr. Whitehill said he was no advocate for losing time; he knew there was a great deal of business on the files to go through, perhaps more than could be finished this session, and therefore did not wish to adjourn, but would, if there was a House after the absence of the committee just appointed, wish to proceed immediately to such business as was thought proper.

The Speaker then informed, as several members had come in who were not present at the calling of the roll, that they were still a quorum.

Mr. Lollar said, he had thought to move the House to adjourn, until the message from Council could be laid before them; but as there still remained a sufficient number of members on the floor, he should not.

Mr. Lutz moved for the third reading of the bill for incorporating the German Reformed Congregation in the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks; which was devated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed.

A member moved, that the bill for incorporating the Presbyterian Congregation in the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland, might be read the third time; which, on reading by paragraphs, a debate arose, respecting the filling up of a blank with a certain sum to be held by the trustees of the congregation.

It was moved to fill up with £1000.

Mr. Lollar thought it was too much, and the House had been long in the habit of granting only £500 on these occasions; therefore moved that no more than that sum be inserted.

A member observed, that the house had allowed several different sums, frequently £1000, and sometimes less; now, as this is a very large congregation, he was of opinion that £1000 was by no means too much.

Mr. Whitehill said, that to be sure some societies had been so indulged, but not lately; for it had been long their custom to allow £500 only, which certainly is full enough.

Mr. Lollar. As this congregation is so large, they will have the less occasion for so great a sum; and why then put so much more into the hands of people than they want? It is only inducing them to appropriate it improperly.

Motion being put, it was ordered to be filled up £500, and the bill to be engrossed for the purpose of being enacted.

The committee appointed this afternoon to inspect the files of the house, &c. made in part their report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smilie moved the second reading of a bill for incorporating the Presbyterian Church of Middle Octarara, in Bart township, in the county of Lancaster:

Mr. Whitehill observed, that as it could not be gone through this session, it was unnecessary to take it up; if they did, there would be no time for public consideration.

My Smilie thought himself very unfortunate in not being able to get it read a second time during the last session, that it might then have been printed: he lost that opportunity, to oblige some gentlemen who wanted other matters forwarded; and now, tho' the people were very urgent for it, and expect its finishing, it must be again deferred. He knew no harm it would be to publish it this session, that the congregation might then have it in their hands, and could be in time to offer their objections.

Mr. Whitehill. I had reason to think it would not be necessary for me to rise again.

The Speaker said Mr. Smilie was perfectly in order; that any gentleman might call the second reading of a bill, and the time for debate was after it was taken up, not now.

Mr. Whitehill. As I said before, there will not be time sufficient for printing and considering, nor will the people pay the expence; will the House take up the same bill for a third reading during this session?---no, they will not. You are destroying the very intention of the constitution by this practice. If you make a rule of this kind, you will certainly get into very great difficulties. I go further: a member may appeal to this as a precedent, and insist upon his business going on equal with that of other gentlemen, and with reason. Surely, the gentleman would not attempt to have it passed this session: if he does I shall oppose it to the utmost of my abilities; therefore hope it may not be brought forward.

Mr. Smilie. I will narrow this matter. As for the expence, that lies with me; but as the danger is so great for want of time for considering this bill, I wish to get it printed immediately, that the concerned may more fully ascertain their objections. I will also ease the gentleman of his fears, for I do not intend to urge the passing of it this session, therefore, I think I may be indulged.

Motion carried: the bill was read and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Mr. Craig moved for the second reading of the bill for incorporating the Presbyterian Congregation in Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

Mr. Whitehill. I do not want to give trouble to the House, but I cannot sit still and see gentlemen get into this habit. Does the gentleman mean to get the bill passed this session? if not, it is surely employing time, and giving trouble for no purpose; nor will the people pay the expence. We are doing very wrong, I fear-----indeed we go too fast.

Mr. Fitzsimons. I really think there is great impropriety in this procedure: the constitution, sir, is clear that no bill shall be passed the same session in which it is read a second time, except in cases of the most urgent necessity: this surely cannot be called one. You do not know, sir, how far this deviation may lead you: you will be told hereafter in matters of greater consequence, "pass this, it is the practice of the House," and then we may wish this precedent had not been made. By persisting in this track we shall be greatly embarrassed, and even now we are only wasting time, which might be otherwise employed. I thought the gentleman who spoke last had said enough to shew the impropriety and prevent the continuance in this practice.

Mr. Craig wished to be on the same footing with this bill, as Mr. Smilie had been on with his---but the House rejected his motion.

A member called up the bill for incorporating the Baptist Congregation, in New Britain township, county of Bucks, to a third reading, which was read by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed, for the purpose of being enacted.

A petition and remonstrance from a number of the inhabitants of the lower end of York county was presented, remonstrating against a bill now before the House, entituled, "An Act to discharge and annul the declaration of trust relating to the Scots Presbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia, &c. and praying that the same may not be passed into a law.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

A petition was presented from a majority of the members of the Scots Presbyterian Church in this city, praying that the decision of their differences may be left to the supreme court.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Another petition and Representation from the Associate Congregation of Pequea and Brandywine, in Lancaster county, to the same purpose as the two preceding ones, was presented.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Margaret Smith, wife of Frederick Smith, of the city of Philadelphia, Esq; was presented, setting forth that she was seized in fee, at the time of her marriage, of certain messuages, land and tenements, in the city and county of Philadelphia, which by articles were vested in trustees for securring them to her separate use: that she has an advantageous offer made her to purchase a part of her said estate, and has applied to the trustees to join her in sale thereof; but doubts have arisen whether they are sufficiently authorised to make a title to the same; therefore praying leave to bring in a bill to authorise the said trustees, in conjunction with the petitioner and her husband, to convey the same.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The House adjourned until half past 9 to-morrow.

IN CONGRESS, August 22, 1786.

ON the Report of a Committee, to whom was referred a report of the board of treasury, relative to the issue of indents to the state of Pennsylvania,

Resolved, That the acts of Congress of the 27th and 28th of April, 1784, do not authorise any state to pay certificates or discounts of interest on the domestic debt, to an amount exceeding one quarter part of the sums or balances then due from the several states to compleat a moiety of the requisition of the 30th October, 1781, for eight millions of dollars.

Resolved, That the board of treasury be and hereby are authorised and directed to give orders for the continuation of the issue of indents of interest in the state of Pennsylvania, agreeably to the requisition of the 27th September last: provided that such emission of indents be not considered as warranting that construction of the requisition of 27th and 28th April, 1784, which the state has thought proper to make, and by which construction 86,658 dollars in specie, due to the United States upon that requisition, has not been provided for in the legislative act of the said state of the 8th March last.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

In consequence of the above resolution of Congress, and by orders of the board of treasury, interest in indents is now paying on certificates of liquidated debts and on loan-office certificates, in the state of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS SMITH, Com. Cont. Loan-Office.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 13th inst. a Molatto fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, middling long bushey hair, combs it back, had on a tow linen shirt and frock, two pair of trowsers, one of which is striped. It is likely he will change his name from Jem to something else, as he has done before on the like occasion, it is conjectured he will make for some sea-port, as he has been to the West-Indies, and wishes to be there again. Whover takes up said molatto, and secures him in any gaol, and gives information to his master at Elizabethtown, in New-Jersey, or brings him home, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonoble charges, by me

August 17, 1786. JACOB WINANS.

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

HEREWITH will be laid before you a number of communications made by Congress and particular states since your last meeting. These we recommend to your consideration, and especially the requisition of Congress for our quota of the fœderal supply for the year 1786. It is to the honor of Pennsylvania, that she has hitherto been behind none of the states in ready compliance with such requisitions, and we have no doubt but you will take care to provide that this part of our character shall continue undiminished; the due support of our general government, and the punctual discharge of our foreign obligations, being of essential importance to the welfare and security of the whole union.

Some farther progress has been made in the negociation with the states of Delaware and Maryland since your last session---Commissioners have been appointed --an interview proposed-- and every inclination to meet this commonwealth on the ground of reciprocal advantage discovered.

Having observed that the act passed on the twenty-second day of September 1785, entituled, "An Act for the relief of officers, soldiers and seamen, who, in the course of the late war, have been wounded or otherwise disabled in the service of this state or of the United States," is liable to many and great abuses, and that it has in some instances, fallen within our own knowledge, been made to operate on very improper subjects,---We are of opinion that a revisal thereof should take place as early as possible, and such alteration made, as will most effectually prevent any misapplication of the benevolence of government.

Among the papers sent you are some which relate to the people of Wyoming---We expect that these settlers will send agents hither to represent to your honorable house their present situation.

B. FRANKLIN.

Council-Chamber, Philadelphia, August 25, 1786.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the free and independent Electors of the county of Montgomery, That a County Meeting is proposed to be held at the house of Captain Christian Steer, in the township of Whitemarsh, on Saturday, the 30th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to fix upon a ticket for Representatives in the General Assembly, and other officers for the ensuing year, according to our old custom, before the General Election.

August 29, 1786.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-House in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 2d day of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a two story Frame Messuage, and Lot or Piece of Ground, situate, lying and being in the township of the Northern-Liberties, and county of Philadelphia; containing in front on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Frankford 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet: bounded by lands of Sarah Masters, and the Frankford road aforesaid; subject to a ground-rent of 7 l. per annum. This place is a good stand for a tradesman or a store: taken in execution, and sold as the property of John Mears, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 26, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public SALE, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 5th of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three story brick Messuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, situate on the west side of Front-street, between Race (or Sassafras) and Arch (or Mulberry) streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Front-street 16 feet, and extending in depth 188 feet, then widening on the south side thereof 15 feet to the breadth of 31 feet, and extending said breadth 27 feet; bounded northward by a messuage and lot of ground of Edward Stiles, westward by ground of Isaac Hazlehurst, southward by ground of Robert Bethel, and eastward by Front-street aforesaid; subject to a yearly ground-rent of 41. 10s. payable to the estate of Elizabeth Norris, deceased, and also the payment of 10 bushels of wheat annually to the Trustees of the University of the state of Pennsylvania. The said house has been lately put in compleat repair, the yard paved and garden paled. There is a new stable and chair-house erected on the lot, and also has the privilege and free use of a three feet alley, leading into Front-street, and of one other alley of about eight feet wide into Gilbert's alley. Taken in execution and sold as the property of George A. Baker, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To be Sold at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION; situate in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, and adjoining the Old York road, about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and a half from Germantown; contains 84 acres of land, which is very high and healthy, and commands an elegant and extensive prospect of the river Delaware and the Jersey shore, Germantown, &c. There are on the premises, a convenient house, with three rooms on a floor below and four above, a new stone kitchen, a well of good water near the door, a stone spring-house with a never failing spring of water, a frame barn almost new, well finished, with a floor, cow-house, and stable, each end 22 by 32 feet; likewise, a chair-house and stable, two large gardens with a variety of fruit trees, a good bearing orchard of choice fruit; the soil is good for all kinds of grain, a sufficient quantity of meadow, watered by good springs, and woodland; the greatest part of the premises is now under good post and rail fence. Any person inclined to purchase the whole, or part, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

MATTHEW INGRAM.

N. B. There is a row of very large walnut trees from the road to the house. ‡ July 12.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, last night, an iron grey HORSE, rather black, about 15 hands high, round bodied and handsome made, a natural trotter, and accustomed to the gears, six years old last spring, no particular mark but rather greyer about the head, and like the form of a compass in his forehead, middling long dock, and towards the top white. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so as the thief may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the horse only, by me

August 19, 1786. ¶ WILLIAM HAMILTON.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living at the Governor's Mill, on the Germantown road, on the 20th of June last, a sleo bitten grey MARE, of a middling size, 8 years old, has a short tail, a slit on her right ear; also an iron grey Colt with her, with a white star in the forehead, the right hind foot white, the colt is almost as large as the mare. Whoever takes up the said mare and colt, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JACOB OMENSETTER.

CAME to the plantation of Abel James, near Frankford, THREE STRAY COLTS, two bays and a black, two supposed to be one year old, and the other appears to be two years old. The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges of keeping, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold agreeably to law, to pay the charges.

August 27, 1786. †9w MATTHEW REA.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Piece or Parcel of Ground; ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, near the Swedes Church; containing in breadth on the river Delaware 60 feet, and at the diſtance of 426 feet from the ſaid river on the ſouth ſide thereof, upon a north nineteen degrees eaſt courſe, it contains in breadth 59 feet and a half (more or leſs) from thence it extends further weſtward, to ground which Arthur Donaldſon granted to John Davis and John Merrit; dividing this from the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued as aforeſaid; bounded eaſtward with the ſaid river, ſouthward partly with ground of Warwick Coats, and partly with ground heretofore John Bringhurſt's, weſtward by ground of John Davis and John Merrit, and northward by ground belonging to the heirs of John Murgatroyd, deceaſed; on ſaid lot, and on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, there is a good wharff, which extends about 100 feet into the river Delaware, and about 35 feet in front, with a ſluice which paſſes under part of ſaid wharff, and at which veſſels of any burthen may lay afloat; alſo a two ſtory frame Meſſuage and Kitchen, with other improvements: And on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on ſaid lot, is a three ſtory brick meſſuage, and a two ſtory frame meſſuage, a pump of good water, with gardens and other improvements, which will be ſold altogether or divided, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers; the whole ſubject to the payment of the yearly ſum of 29l. 4s. to Matthew Johns, his heirs and aſſigns.

Alſo, three yearly rent charges, iſſuing out of three lots of ground; ſituate, lying and being on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued beyond the city of Philadelphia; bounded by land of Arthur Donaldſon, Warwick Coats, and others, the ſum of 2l. lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of lot No. 1. the ſum of 4l. 3s. iſſuing out of lot No. 2; and the further ſum of 5l. iſſuing out of lot No. 3, and on ſaid lots are three frame houſes, &c. Taken in execution, and ſold as the eſtate of John Jones, and Agnes his wife, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

ALL Perſons who have purchaſed real eſtates at Sheriff's Sales, ſince my coming into office, and have not complied with the terms of ſale, are requeſted to be ready for a final ſettlement at the Auguſt Court enſuing, and have their deeds ready to be executed and acknowledged, otherwiſe I muſt be obliged to ſue for the forfeiture of 3/9 in the pound, agreeably to the conditions, or where money has been paid me to this amount, retain it in my hands for the uſe of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and leave ſuch eſtates liable to be ſold again by my ſucceſſor. For the information of ſuch as have forgot, I hereby inform them, that for theſe two years paſt I have always made my conditions of ſale for the purchaſer to procure a deed at his own expence, all which conditions are ſigned by the purchaſers, in the penalty of double the amount of ſales, obligatory on him to me.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 4, 1786.

Cheſter, Auguſt 14, 1786.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 5th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the houſe of Samuel Johnſon, in Cheſter, a Meſſuage and Tavern Houſe and Lot of Ground. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a horſe and cow, feather beds and bedding, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, pots, diſhes, &c. &c. with ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention; taken in execution as the eſtate real and perſonal of ſaid Johnſon, and to be ſold, by §

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 4th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of Aaron Phipps, in Uwchland, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing 282 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Smith, Francis Alliſon and others. This eſtate is ſuppoſed to be equal to any in this county for quantity and quality of meadow land, in proportion to its ſize. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Aaron Phipps; alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold implements of huſbandry, houſhold furniture. &c. &c.

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William Henderſon, in Weſt Nantmill, on Tueſday, the 5th day of September next, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Samuel Henderſon, deceaſed, James Starrat and others; alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of William Henderſon, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of James Robinſon, innkeeper, in Weſt Nantmill, on Wedneſday, the 6th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage and tract of Land, ſituate in the aforeſaid townſhip, bounded by lands late of Andrew Buchannan, Jeremiah Pearſol, and others, containing 170 acres more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Graham, and to be ſold by ‡

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Alexander Craig, in Weſt Nantmill, on Thurſday, the 7th day of September next, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing 200 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of James Moore, Eſq; and others; alſo at the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, ſtock, implements of Huſbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Alexander Craig, and to be ſold, by ‡

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Theophilus, Davis, in Charleſtown, on Friday, the 8th day of September next, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing 170 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Frederick Gerhart, Jacob Boyers, and others; alſo at the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Davis, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 131 acres and three quarters.

Alſo two TRACTS of LAND; the one ſituated in Cocalico, and the other in Brecknock townſhip, containing together 136 acres. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet.

Auguſt 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE FOX.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to a houſe long eſtabliſhed in the *Wholeſale Dry-Good* buſineſs, in this city. Any lad of proper abilities, fair character and reputable family, will ſuit.

To be let on ground-rent, upon moderate terms,

SEVERAL LOTS

In a centeral and improving part of the city; alſo a genteel three ſtory HOUSE, in Market near Sixth-ſtreet, to be RENTED. Apply to the PRINTERS. 6w.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE KEEHMLE, late of this city, Barber and Peruke-maker, deceaſed, by bond, note or book accounts, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts in order for ſettlement. MARY KEEHMLE, Executrix.

Bucks County, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 31ſt inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituated in Lower Milford townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſeph Hartman, Jacob Everhart, and others; containing about 200 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good log houſe and barn, a large quantity of excellent watered meadow made. The houſe is now occupied as a public houſe; the Allen-town road runs through the premiſes. Adjoining the premiſes is a good ſtone griſt-mill, in good order for country work, on a good ſtream of water; the one equal undivided half part of which mill will be ſold with the premiſes; taken in execution as the property of Jacob Biſhop, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an Order iſſued out of the Orphans Court for the county of Cheſter, will be Sold at public Vendue, on the 9th day of September next, the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a valuable Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheſter, containing 44 acres, whereon are erected a ſtone barn, ſtables, &c. a ſufficient proportion thereof is woodland, the reſt fertile arable land, bounded by Edgmont road, Ridley creek, and by lands of William Evans and James Claxton, deceaſed; late the eſtate of William Evans, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed.

Auguſt 4, 1786. ‡ WILLIAM EVANS, Aminſtrator.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 27ſt of July laſt, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 11 or 12 years old, a natural trotter, has neither brand or ear-mark, a little white on her forehead, the mane on the near ſide. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 1, 1786. ¶ MICHAEL CYPHER.

WHEREAS by an advertiſement of the 3d May laſt (repeatedly publiſhed in this paper) notice was given that a dark bay mare, about 3 years old, was left in the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Bethleham, in the county of Northampton, and that the ſaid mare was ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by a certain George M'Harley, and the owner deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away: *This is to give Notice* that if the ſaid owner doth not come before the firſt day of September next, and prove his property as aforeſaid, the ſaid mare and things advertiſed will be ſold on the ſaid firſt day of September next, for the charges and other expences.

Auguſt 3, 1786. ¶ FREDERICK BEUTEL.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Edgemont townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, on the 24th of July laſt, a roan MARE, ſhod all round, near fourteen hands high: The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Auguſt 4, 1786. ¶ ISAAC HOOPES.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, containing 60 acres, ſituate in Pittſgrove, Salem county; with a good Frame Houſe, 2 rooms on the lower floor and three above, a good bearing Orchard of about 160 trees, a good Barn with Stables and Granaries, a Waggon-houſe and blackſmith ſhop; there is ſome good meadow, about 4 acres of it has wintered 12 head of cattle, alſo plenty of water if wanted, 6 fields almoſt in good cedar fence, with water in each field but one, and that very eaſy to be had, and a good never failing ſpring cloſe by the door. The owner intending to go to the northward, will diſpoſe of the ſame on reaſonable terms. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the place, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. § DAVID DUBOIS.

RAN away on the 6th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a Dutch ſervant man, named JOHN CONRAD LENTERSMITH, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, chunkey and well ſet, ſpeaks very little Engliſh, has ſtrait brown hair; had on a nankeen coat, red flannel jacket, lined with white flannel, ſtriped linen trowſers, a fine white ſhirt, patched on the ſhoulders, thread ſtockings, good ſtrong ſhoes, with large ſteel buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid dy

Auguſt 8, 1786. ¶ JOHN LLOYD.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

Newtown, Bucks county, July 17, 1786.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, a NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years old. The owner or maſter is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for her fees within three weeks from this date, by § PATRICK HUNTER, Gaoler.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be an apprentice, to a Mr. Burcham, of Philadelphia. §

NEW BOOKS.

This Day is Publiſhed, and Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the *New Book* and *Stationary Store*, in Second-ſtreet, two Doors above Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

1. THE Edinburgh diſpenſatory: containing, 1 the elements of pharmaceutical chemiſtry; 2 the materia medica; 3 pharmaceutical preparations; 4 medicinal compoſitions: comprehending the preparations and compoſitions of the laſt London and Edingburgh pharmacopœias, with ſuch of the old ones as are kept in the ſhops; alſo, the moſt uſeful of thoſe directed in the London hoſpitals, and in the royal infimary of Edinburgh; together with the moſt eſteemed foreign medicines and a variety of extemporaneous forms. Digeſted in a regular method, and the different departments enriched by the introduction and application of the later diſcoveries in natural hiſtory, chemiſtry, and medicine, with new tables of elective attractions, ſingle and double of antimony, mercury, &c. &c. copper-plates of chemical and pharmaceutical inſtruments: the whole being an improvement upon the new diſpenſatory of Dr. Lewis. By Gentlemen of the faculty at Edinburgh---Price 17s6.

2. The chemical eſſays of Charles William Scheele.

3. Scheele's experiments on air and fire.

4. La Voiſier's eſſays on atmoſpherical air.

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By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed, in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour it may have been ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the Court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the ſitting of the ſaid Courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Court aſſemble at the City of New-York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

*** The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to re-publiſh the above Reſolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all perſons concerned.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.